

2009 Compute this walk through

## Step One

The screenshot shows the USGS homepage. At the top is the USGS logo with the tagline "science for a changing world". To the right are links for "USGS Home", "Contact USGS", and "Search USGS". Below this is a blue navigation bar with "U.S. Geological Survey" and a row of yellow buttons for "Maps, Imagery, and Publications", "Hazards", "Newsroom", "Education", "Jobs", "Partnerships", "Library", "About USGS", and "Podcasts/RSS".

Below the navigation bar is the section "USGS: Your source for science you can use". It contains a paragraph about the organization's mission and a link to the "Science Strategy".

On the left side, there are two vertical menus. The "Science Areas" menu lists "Biology", "Geography", "Geology", "Geospatial", and "Water". The "Hazards" menu has a "Show all hazards" button and a "Recent Earthquakes" section.

In the center is a video player titled "Monitoring Yellowstone". The video shows a landscape with smoke or steam rising from the ground. Below the video is a text box that reads: "Yellowstone National Park has experienced several hundred small earthquakes in the past few weeks. Listen to a podcast interview with Dr. Jake Lowenstein, USGS Scientist-In-Charge at the Yellowstone Volcano Observatory, about what's happening and how scientists monitor volcano and earthquake activity there." Below the text box is a "News Releases" link with a small RSS icon.

On the right side, there is a "Search USGS" section with a search bar containing the word "Meteorites" and a "Go" button. Below this is a "Science Topics" section titled "Browse USGS topics of interest:". It lists various topics in two columns: Avian Influenza, Climate Change, Contaminants, Droughts, Earthquakes, Energy and Minerals, Floods, Geospatial Analysis, Ground and Surface Water, Human Health, Invasive Species, Map Servers, Maps and Atlases, Real-time data, Remote Sensing, Volcanoes, Water Quality, and Wildfires.

A white arrow points from the "Search USGS" section to the video player, with the text "Search www.usgs.gov for 'meteorites'" written inside it.

## Step Two

The screenshot shows the USGS Science Topics search results for "meteorites". At the top is the USGS logo and a navigation bar with "Search USGS" and buttons for "About USGS", "Maps, Imagery, and Publications", "Partnerships", "Education", "Newsroom", and "Jobs".

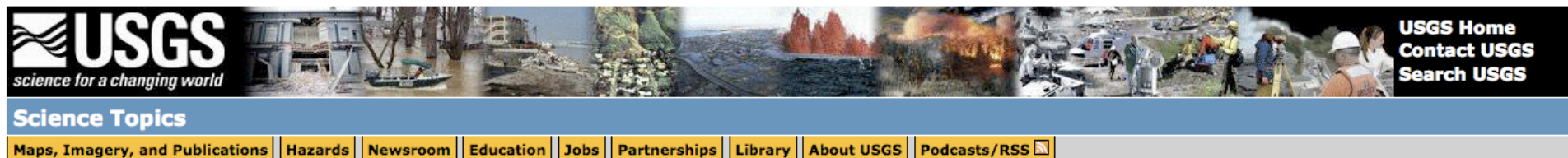
Below the navigation bar is a search bar containing the word "Meteorites" and a "Search" button. To the right of the search bar is the text "Results 1 - 10 for Meteorites. (0.21 seconds)".

Below the search bar is a link titled "USGS: Science Topics: meteorites". Below this link is a paragraph that reads: "Provides links to USGS information about meteorites and related topics. Provides a topical browse interface into USGS information utilizing controlled ...". Below the paragraph is the URL "www.usgs.gov/science/science.php?term=730".

On the right side of the search results is a "Google Custom Search" logo.

A white arrow points from the left side of the page to the "USGS: Science Topics: meteorites" link, with the text "Click on the USGS Science Topics Meteorites Link" written inside it.

## Step Three



You are here: [Topics](#) > [Planetary bodies](#)

[Help](#)

## Meteorites

Masses of rock or metal from space that reach the earth's surface without burning up. Use for 'meteors' or 'meteoroids' as well as 'meteorites'. USGS is more likely to have information about 'meteorites' since these are objects found on the earth.

### Subtopics:

(none)

### Related topics:

o [Rocks and deposits](#)

Results 1 - 5 of 5 listed by similarity [[list alphabetically](#)]

#### [Eastern Mineral Resources meteorite research](#) [[New Window](#)]

Description of chemical research on meteorites to understand the formation processes of chondrite meteorites and chondrules. Site has link to issues of Meteoritical Bulletin and signup for e-mail notification of new meteorites.

#### [Investigating the Chesapeake Bay impact crater](#) [[New Window](#)]

Links to information on the formation and structure of Chesapeake Bay including online reports, recent field work, field work archives, cooperating agencies, bibliography, and links to articles about other terrestrial impact craters.

#### [Meteoritical Bulletin database](#) [[New Window](#)]

Searchable database of all known meteorites. [Click on the Meteoritical Bulletin Database Link](#) society and several international research organizations.

#### [Online guide to the continental Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary in the Raton basin, Colorado and New Mexico](#) [[New Window](#)]

Field guide describing the geology and paleontology of the continental Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary in the Raton basin, Colorado and New Mexico.

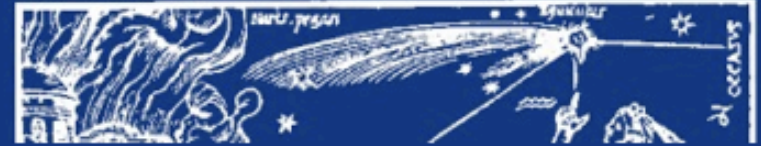
#### [The Chesapeake Bay bolide: modern consequences of an ancient cataclysm](#) [[New Window](#)]

Presentation that the location of Chesapeake Bay may have been predetermined by a Eocene bolide, an extraterrestrial body, impacting the Earth in the vicinity of the Delmarva Peninsula at high velocity and exploding to create a large crater.

Note : All short answers are found on this page or directly from these links

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## Search the [Meteoritical Bulletin Database](#)

**Last update: 26 Feb 2009**

<u>Search for:</u>	<u>Search type:</u>	<u>Search limits:</u>	<u>Display:</u>	<u>Publication:</u>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Names	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Contains	<input type="text" value="All countries"/>	<input type="text" value="Link to Google Earth"/>	<input type="text" value="All bulls"/>
<input type="radio"/> Text	<input type="radio"/> Starts with	<input type="text" value="All classes"/>	<input type="text" value="Sort by name"/>	<b>What's new in the last:</b> <input type="text" value="(no time limit)"/>
<input type="radio"/> Places	<input type="radio"/> Exact	<input type="checkbox"/> NonAntarctic	<input type="text" value="50 lines/page"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Classes	<input type="radio"/> Sounds like	<input type="checkbox"/> Falls	<input type="text" value="Normal table"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Has photo</a>			<input type="checkbox"/> Limit to approved meteorite names	
Search text: <input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Search!"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>		

**Database stats:** 35972 valid meteorite names; 11786 provisional names; 4298 full-text writeups.

**Make maps of find locations:** Click here to download v1.4 (2005 June) of the

[Meteoritical Bulletin Add-on](#) for World Wind

### Data sources:

- [The Catalogue of Meteorites](#): 2002 June (current through *Met. Bull.* 87).
- [MetBase](#): v7.2 (current through *Met. Bull.* 89).
- [Antarctic Meteorite Newsletter](#): through 31(2), 2008 Sept.
- [Meteorite Newsletter \(NIPR\)](#): through v.17, 2008 Aug.
- [Meteoritical Bulletin](#): through *Met. Bull.* 94, 2008 September
- [Meteoritical Bulletin](#) 95 (2009): Meteorites approved through 26 Feb 2009.
- [Provisional names](#): Provisional names from Africa and Oman (through late 2005) plus those contained within the above sources are entered.
- [Earth Impact Database](#): 17 Sept 2008.

### Other tools:

Use the [Meteorite Name Checking Utility](#) to check names at once, e.g., as an aid for manuscript submission.

Use the [Meteorite Mapping Utility](#) to see

Click on the Meteorite mapping utility Link

## Step Five

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### Meteorite mapping Utility

**Map meteorites around a point:**  
Enter search radius (km):   
Enter latitude (decimal degrees):   
Enter longitude (decimal degrees):

**Instructions:** After you click the search button, you will see your search results in the Meteoritical Bulletin Database form. If you want to map the results with Google Earth, click the "Map all" link at the top of the Google Earth column. South latitudes and west longitudes should be entered as negative numbers.

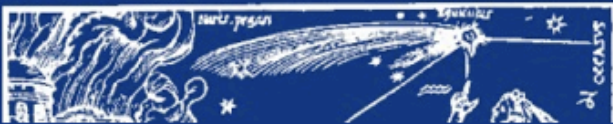
Place search criteria in. NOTE 75 West is entered as -75



## Step Six

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### Search the [Meteoritical Bulletin Database](#)

**Last update: 26 Feb 2009**

**Search for:**

☒ Names

☐ Text ?

☐ Places

☐ Classes

**Search type:**

☒ Contains

☐ Starts with

☐ Exact

☐ Sounds like

**Search limits:**

All countries

All classes

☐ NonAntarctic

☐ Falls

☐ [Has photo](#)

**Display:**

Link to Google Earth

Sort by name

50 lines/page

Normal table

☐ Limit to approved meteorite names

**Publication:**

All bulls

**What's new in the last:**

(no time limit)

Search text:

6 meteorites found within 200 km of 40°N, 75°W.

Name ?	Status ?	Fall ?	Year ?	Place ?	Type ?	Mass ?	MetBull ?	Antarctic ?	GoogleEarth ? •• <a href="#">Map all</a> ↓	Notes
<a href="#">Deal</a>	Official	Y	1829	New Jersey, USA	<a href="#">L6</a>	28 g				89.6 km E of 40°N, 75°W
<a href="#">Emmitsburg</a>	Official		1854	Maryland, USA	<a href="#">IIIAB?</a>	450 g				199.2 km W of 40°N, 75°W
<a href="#">Mount Joy</a>	Official		1887	Pennsylvania, USA	<a href="#">IIAB</a>	384 kg				191 km W of 40°N, 75°W
<a href="#">Peekskill</a> **	Official	Y	1992	New York, USA	<a href="#">H6</a>	12.57 kg	<a href="#">75</a>			169.5 km NE of 40°N, 75°W
<a href="#">Shrewsbury</a>	Official		1907	Pennsylvania, USA	<a href="#">IAB-sLL</a>	12 kg				144.8 km W of 40°N, 75°W
<a href="#">Yorktown (New York)</a> **	Official	Y	1869	New York, USA	<a href="#">L5</a>	250 g	<a href="#">30</a>			174.2 km NE of 40°N, 75°W

\*\* Click on the meteorite's name to see the full initial description.

[Direct link to this page](#)

Graph This Data

Note - retrived 3/1/09